CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

ABROAD. It appears from the "Minutes of the Seventh Conference," (1824,) that there were, in the United Kingdoms of Great Britain, upwards of fifty societies, the largest of which contained one hundred and sixty-four members, and the most of them considerably increasing every year. There are societies in all the principal towns in England and Scotland, and two or three in Ireland. Twelve or fifteen of these are supplied with ordained clergymen; and most of the remainder have regular leaders of their own, and hold public meetings for worship on the Sabbath.

In *Sweden*, according to the information given by a Swedish nobleman in a letter to a member in New York, the New Church has of late acquired many friends and followers from among the clergy, and the most thinking men of the kingdom. The Political Institutions of the country do not admit of the formation of distinct congregations, nor are the people prepared for any change in external forms. An attempt was made, some forty or fifty years ago, to form a congregation in Stockholm, but it did not succeed. There is a society, in correspondence with that in London. The admirers of Swedenborg publish from time to time, works elucidating his doctrines. In 1824, Dr Knoos, professor in the University of Upsal, published a work, entitled, a Dialogue between God, Myself, and the World. He is also engaged in composing a Commentary on the Bible according to the science of correspondencies. Baron Ehrenheim is the author of a work on the state and progress of the abstract sciences, in which the principles of the New Church are set forth.

At the *Cape of Good Hope*, a pious and highly respectable gentleman from England has commenced preaching the doctrines in Port Frances, and represents the prospect as promising.

In the *Island of Jamaica*, at Lucia, there are several Receivers, who have no place of public worship, but hold meetings in a private house.

AT HOME. *Bath, Me.* The society in this place is reported to consist of the members of five families, who hold regular meetings for worship on Sabbath evenings. It has received some additions of late, but the number is not stated.

There are Receivers in several other towns in this State, but it is not known that they have formed themselves into societies.

Boston. Within the three last years, this society has experienced an addition of ten members, together with many new Receivers. During the latter half of that period, a very considerable extension of interest in the doctrines, has been manifested; and the public worship is much more fully attended. The present number of members is forty-nine; but the number of Receivers considerably exceeds one hundred. The meetings are still held in a hall, but the Corporation are taking measures for erecting a house of public worship. Editions of several of Swedenborg's Works have been published, here within a few years.

Bridgewater. The Delegate's Report, says, "Early in the year 1822, several gentlemen and ladies in this town heard of the writings of the heaven-taught Scribe." "In the winter of 1823—4 they formed a society for establishing a New Church Library." "In the spring following," 1824, "the society of the New Jerusalem was instituted in this town." This society was stated to the Convention of 1824, to consist of fifteen or twenty persons. The Report goes on; "at this time, we can enumerate fifty warm-hearted Receivers of the heavenly doctrines of the New Jerusalem, in this small town; and we presume fifty more who seem to be very friendly. Our meetings are always well filled."

Mr Eleazer Smith, was ordained over this society, at the present Convention; but is to devote a portion of his labors among some of the neighboring towns;—since the same Report states, that

In *West Bridgewater, North Bridgewater, Kingston, Freetown, Taunton*, and some other places in the neighborhood, there are several Receivers, about fifty in all.

Yarmouth. This society was formed in 1824, and consists of seven members, who hold private meetings for worship on the Sabbath. Considerable interest in the doctrines is manifested among the people in the neighborhood.

There are Receivers scattered through all parts of the State.

City of New York. The number of additions to the society in this place has been small. Several instances are, however, mentioned, of persons who have either received the doctrines, or otherwise manifested an interest in them.

A periodical work, entitled "The New Jerusalem Missionary and Intellectual Repository," was commenced in this city in May 1823, by Mr Samuel Woodworth, and published through the year, but did not meet with sufficient encouragement, to authorize the commencement of a second volume.

Danby. The Report made to the Convention in 1824, says, "This society consists of thirty-eight adult members, who are communicants. There are fifty adult members who belong to the society, and as many more children. The church is well attended on Lord's day, and devout attention paid to the preaching of the word. The society and church live in great harmony; and three readers give us hope that they will soon be added to the church. There have been two deaths the past year; one new adult member has been added, and three infants baptized." The present number of the society, the number of new members, and other data, have not been furnished. Since the last Convention this society has erected a very neat but plain house of public worship, large enough to accommodate four hundred persons. It was dedicated in the autumn of 1825.

Spencer. This society has never before been reported to the Convention. It consists of twenty or more members, and is a branch of that at Danby, being but a few miles distant. Dr Beers preaches to them at stated periods.

Henderson. Rev. Holland Weeks, who has resided in this place four or five years, during which time he has been earnestly preaching the doctrines, and for two or three years has held regular meetings,—has formed within the last year, a society consisting of twelve communicants. Several others are understood to be either Receivers or favorers of the doctrines; and much interest has been excited in the vicinity, through the instrumentality of this gentlemen's preaching.

Rochester. There is a small society in this village, and other Receivers in the vicinity.

Riverhead, Long Island. The society in this place consists of about a dozen members, who meet regularly for worship on the Sabbath. There are many Receivers scattered throughout the State.

Philadelphia. Rev. Mr Carll's society. It is not known that this society has increased in numbers, within the last three years. For many months previous to the Convention of 1824, the Temple was closed on account of the absence of the reverend pastor, who was under the necessity of taking a voyage to England for his health. In consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments of some of its most efficient members, the society relinquished the temple about a year ago; but have since met for worship in a school-room. No statement in respect to members has been received.

Southwark, Philadelphia. The Report rendered to the Convention, does not state what number has been added to this society within the last two years. At the Convention of 1824, it was stated to have received an addition of seventy members during the year previous. Earlier than that, it was but in its infancy; and for the last two years it is well known to have been flourishing. Its present number is probably one to two hundred.—Their public worship is attended by as many more, who are either Receivers or favorably disposed. Much exertion has been made towards the erection of a temple; and it is probable that the society will, ere long, find its wishes realized. They have a Sunday school in operation with 132 scholars, and thirteen male and eleven female teachers.

Haddington. This is "a village about six miles from the city" of Philadelphia, "where there are several affectionate Receivers of the doctrines." It is visited by Rev. Mr Roche, once a month. "There is a large academy, with a room fitted for public worship, which is at the use of the New Church; and which, whenever he attends, is crowded with an attentive audience."

Frankford. A letter from Rev. Mr Worrell, minister of this society, says; "the number of persons who acknowledge themselves members of the New Jerusalem church of Frankford, is between forty and fifty."

Wilkesbarre. There are Receivers in this place, who were represented in Convention in 1824, by Mr Henry Blackman. Their number was then small, and there has been no additions during the year previous.

Pike. This society has been formed but a few months, and at present consists of about a dozen members. Rev. L. C. Belding, (a practising physician,) ordained at the present Convention, has been principally instrumental, under Divine Providence, in its institution; as he has been preaching the doctrines here, for two or three years.

Harrisburg. The numbers of this society, (about a half dozen in number,) have mostly been Receivers of the doctrines for several years. There have been no new Receivers of late, and the prospects are not represented as promising.

Lancaster. A small society of seven members was formed here early in 1824; from which no information was received at the present Convention.

Bedford. A small society in this place was represented at the Convention of 1824, by Mr Barclay, since deceased. The present number of members is not known, as no information has been received.

Several well known Receivers reside in *Greensburg, Pittsburg, Brownsville, Newhope, Stoystown*, and many other places in this State

Baltimore. The report made in the last Convention states, that "the number of occasional hearers has considerably increased; two respectable families have lately taken pews in the temple, and one joined the society. The statement the present year says, that the progress of the society, for the last two years, "has been, in a considerable degree, encouraging and consoling. The temple is better attended by strangers than formerly; and a few young persons, of both sexes, have lately become members. The society is represented as enjoying a high degree of harmony within itself, and good fellowship with other churches in the city.

In *Cumberland*, is this State, are several Receivers.

Lynchburg. From letters addressed to the last Convention, it appears that a society had been formed but a short time previous, from among five interested families.

Abingdon. There is a very respectable society in this place, but the number of members is not known.

Wheeling. A small society was, some years ago, formed in this place, under the care of the Rev. Richard H. Goe; from which, however, no information has been received for the last three years.

There are several other Receivers in various parts of the State.

Cincinnati. This society was not represented, either at the last, or the present Convention, probably on account of the distance, as stated in their communication to the former. It before embraced fifty to one hundred members, and was then represented as having increased very considerably, during the year preceding. Its present condition or number is not known, as no communication or other information has been received at this Convention.

Steubenville. A letter from Mr William Grant, presented at the the Convention in 1824, states that the number of communicants in this society was ten, and the whole number of members, twenty-one.

Steiger's Rest. An interesting letter from Gen. I. R. Steiger, from whom this place derives its name, was received at the Convention in 1824. He says, "I have formed here a new settlement of Swiss emigrants, and I shall admit no other than sober, orderly, and well disposed people. These all I intend to introduce to the New Jerusalem. For this purpose I have concluded to erect a place of worship on my ground. I hope it will be finished in October next. I have made known my wish in Berne, where I am almost certain that the heavenly doctrines have found their way, to send me a man for that office;" namely, minister. This letter is accompanied by a declaration of belief in the doctrines, signed by twenty-one persons; all of whom, except two, are Swiss. The letter says of these, that they "have heartily embraced the New Jerusalem;" and that "others are in a good way."

Wooster. A letter in 1824, from Rev. Thomas Newport, Jr. at Paintville in this State, mentions a small society of zealous Receivers in Wooster, who "have a very promising young man that delivers lectures to them, and bids fair to be a useful minister in the church." His name is not given.

There are several other societies in this State, but even their locationi is not known. There are also scattered Receivers.

In several of the States not mentioned there are known to be many Receivers, either scattered, or in small collections; particularly in *Vermont, Rhode Island*, and *New Jersey*.

The above statements are extracted from "The Ground of the Proceedings of the Eighth General Convention of the Receivers of the Doctrines of the New Jerusalem, held in the City of New York, June 1st, 2nd, and 3d, 1826.

REVIEW.

1. *A Sermon delivered in King's Chapel, Boston, 9 July, 1826; by Rev. Dr* WARE.
2. *A Sermon delivered in Worcester on the same day, by Rev. Dr* BANCROFT.

None of the productions elicited by the occasion to which we owe these sermons, have afforded us juster and more edifying sentiments than they. The religious instructions which issue from an event of such solemn character as the death of one of the greatest men of our Republic, are in both distinctly set forth, and applied. Wisdom and piety are never more eloquent than when they come to us from the lips of those we have learned to venerate, by having seen in themselves the qualities they would recommend. The high standing in society and the church, of their authors, secure to the extracts we offer from these sermons, a gratified perusal.

Dr Ware's text is the well known passage, Luke ii, 29, 30. "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," &c. After briefly stating what was the original use of these words, he adds as follows.

"There are other occasions and other circumstances, and they are many, in which it becomes a good man, after having filled up the measure of his days, and fulfilled the purposes of his earthly being, to welcome the approach of its termination, and the period of his departure.

"He has, by the supposition, passed a life of virtue, not perfect or free from fault or defect, but sincere, and only shaded by the imperfections and blemishes which belong to a finite nature. He has no cause of terror or uneasiness then as he approaches the termination of his course. That conscience, which he has made his guide through life, will now be his support. Those principles which kept him from sin, will now save him from fear. Conscious of a faithful endeavor, though feeble and imperfect in the execution of the purpose, to approve himself to the Author of his being by obeying the laws of his nature, and answering the condition of his being, and its duties, he feels no terror in the thought of appearing in his presence; and can cheerfully submit himself to his judgment, and wait the decision, that is to fix his condition hereafter. He can have no fearful apprehensions of falling into His hands, who has already been so kind to him and done so much for him, and whose favor and approbation it has, in return, always been the object nearest his heart to secure.

"But it is not a single part of character or class of duties, that will give this peace of conscience and tranquil mind, in contemplating the end of this mortal scene. He has been faithful to a degree, that he can recollect with some satisfaction, in improving the gifts of heaven, in forming his own character, in the discipline of the faculties and affections. He has manifested the sense of the value of the most precious gifts of Heaven, by his care to employ them to the purposes for which they were designed, and that their value should be constantly increased in his possession. He has no fear therefore of the rebuke of the slothful servant, who suffered the talent intrusted to him to remain in his hands unused, till called to account for the use, to which he had applied it."

In reference to Mr Adams, Dr Ware remarks.

"Of the great and good men who are successively terminating their earthly course, and whom the great leveller of all distinctions, is bringing down one after another to the common dust, few can have juster cause, in the spirit of the text, to greet his approach, and bid welcome to the time and the manner, in which the great Disposer of all events has ordered the close of his mortal being, than the eminently distinguished man, in whose recent death the whole community of our country feels a deep and affecting interest. But solemn as is this event, and full of instruction and deep impression, it is one, which all,—those even by whom he was most venerated and loved, may contemplate with a sentiment of unmingled satisfaction and gratitude. The eminently great and good man, of whom we speak, had many reasons, in common with all those whose life is protracted to the very extreme of old age, to be fully satisfied with life, and to welcome its termination. But there were also some circumstances peculiar to his own eventful history, to make the particular time, at which the great Arbiter of events saw fit to remove him from this mortal scene, the most desirable that could have been chosen for himself, and the most affecting and full of instruction to us.

"The God of nature had formed him, for the scene of action to which he was appointed, by a singularly happy adaptation, in his physical, intellectual, and moral powers, to the various, and arduous, and difficult stations, in which he was destined to move, and to the great events, which he was to be one of the principal agents in bringing about. And it was his lot to enter upon the stage of active life at a period when there was a demand for all the power of his eloquence, and for all the energy and decision of character, for which he was distinguished. He early devoted himself to the service of his country, and was one of those intrepid and daring spirits, who first raised the voice of resistance to encroachments upon her rights, and was ready to step forward in her cause when all was danger, and darkness, and difficulty; and when minds less ardent and less firm shrunk from the conflict.

"I need not mention, what is so well known to all, the several most important public duties to which he was called, and all of which he discharged with honor to himself, with usefulness to his country, and with eminent service to the great cause to which his life was devoted, that of its liberties, its independence, and its prosperity."—"For my object is neither history nor eulogy."

"The truly great and venerable man who, has just terminated a life prolonged far beyond the limits usually allowed to mortals, and whose departure is the occasion of our falling into these reflections, when he put his hand to that immortal instrument which declared the independence of this country, in the clear foresight of the dangers and difficulties through which it was to be won, and the treasures, and the distresses, and the blood, which it must cost, ere it could be firmly established,—what an ample reward for all his exertions, and his sacrifices would he then have thought it, to know that he should live to see the acknowledgment by the parent country, of that independence, of the declaration of which he had been one of the most strenuous and able advocates; and to witness the happy termination of the long and anxious conflict, which was required to establish it!—And when he had been permitted to see this, and to see the country, which he regarded with a paternal affection and interest, after that glorious event, recovering the strength, which had been exhausted in the long and arduous contest; rising gradually to a more prosperous and happy state, and at length adopting a constitution of government, which promised permanence to its freedom and independence, and security and perpetuity to the blessings it had purchased; the highest hopes, which he had dared to indulge, must have been fully realized, and the end to which his life had been devoted, fully accomplished. This also was granted him. Yet more still is granted by a kind Providence. Life is still prolonged, and not prolonged in vain. It is to enable the venerable patriot to see in reality, and far beyond what could have been foreseen, the happy result of that great and decisive act, which constituted the birth of a nation, and which required at the time, the resolution of a hero, and the self devotion of a martyr. It was to see the progress and to witness the success of the great experiment in human government. It was to be the happy spectator of an unexampled rapidity of improvement, a constantly and regularly increasing public prosperity, a complete and satisfactory trial of the strength and permanence of the political institutions of the country, and the dissolution of those parties, which for a long time afflicted and endangered the state, and excited fears for its safety.

"And with all these experiences of the smiles of Heaven upon the land of his affections, and participation in its prosperity for half a century, and visions of the future, which recollections of the past could hardly fail to excite,—what more was to be hoped for in life, and what was to be wished for in the circumstances of death, but that it would be closely associated with the most interesting act of life,—and that the return of the day, which gave birth to a nation and independence to his country, should be that, which was to release him from the burdens of mortality, and introduce him to a rest and peace and glory, which shall not bear a remote resemblance to that, which it was the object of that act to procure for his country? And this, the last thing that fond nature could wish,—and more than piety could dare with confidence to ask, is granted.

"A coincidence so remarkable, though it stood alone, should not be overlooked. The reflecting man will think of it with a deep and solemn interest. He that is wise will observe these things. But it stands not alone; it is closely connected with another, not less remarkable, and each separately, and especially both together of so extraordinary a kind, that in nothing short of a sensible miracle, could the immediate hand of Heaven be more visible."

Of the period of Mr Adam's death and remarkable coincidence in the death of Adams and Jefferson, we find the following very just and serious reflections.

"It is the part of piety, in occurrences so extraordinary, to see and acknowledge the hand of Heaven, intending by them to draw the attention, even of the thoughtless and careless, to the interest and importance of the great occasion with which they are connected,—to the momentuous act from which such vast consequences have followed,—to that providence of God, which so signally smiled upon the enterprise, and to a just estimate of the services and the deserts of the two illustrious men, who were associated together in that act,—if so many important particulars resembling each other,—in the labors, the honors, and the fortunes of an uncommonly long life, spent, the whole of the active portion of it, in the service of their country in the highest trusts, and the remainder in honorable retirement, passed in useful pursuits, and in giving an example to their country worthy of imitation,—and at last associated together in a manner so extraordinary and so touching in the time and the circumstances of their death. It is the part of piety, I repeat, to open the mind to the instruction, which such events carry with them, and to yield the heart to the deep and solemn impressions which they are adapted to make. And what are the instructions, what the impressions, what the practical influences to which piety, wisdom, and duty require us to yield ourselves.

"One part of the design of Heaven will doubtless be accomplished, if we are led to a more serious thought of the providence of God in general in the government of the world, and the acknowledgment of it in the course of events

"Another purpose will be answered, if we are led to think more deeply upon the extensive and permanent influences of the great act, which now, at the interval of half a century, is connected so singularly in coincidence of time with the simultaneous death of the two conspicuous agents in its performance.

"Another end will be answered, if we are led to a juster view of our obligation to those great men, and others with whom they are associated, in effecting and bringing to a prosperous conclusion a revolution, in which we and all future generations have so deep an interest; if we are led to estimate more justly their sacrifices, their services, the motives upon which they acted, the principles upon which they proceeded, —the undaunted courage, with which they met the dangers of the enterprise,—the inflexible resolution, with which they persevered in their purpose, in circumstances the most perplexing, and in seasons the most desperate.

And a still further and higher end will be answered, if our minds are carried up to the contemplation of the counsels of unerring wisdom, and the designs of infinite goodness, so discernible in the whole course of events, by which our country has been raised from its feeble infancy to greatness, strength, and prosperity. If we are led up through second causes to the great First Cause,—through that which is visible to Him who is invisible, from that agency which we see and can comprehend, to that agency, without which, that which we see could not have existed;—and to those higher counsels, far above our inquiries, by which that agency is directed."

Dr Bancroft's Discourse is from 2 Samuel, xxiii. 3. He first in very simple and well chosen language, describes the qualifications of civil rulers. From this part of the sermon we extract the following.

"A thirst for popular fame may be ignoble. The man who adopts opinions because they are fashionable, and from selfish motives, yields himself to popular prejudices and passions, is every way contemptible, and usually his base motive is discovered, and he sinks into deserved disgrace; but the man, who holds fast his righteousness, who lets not his integrity go, who permits not his heart to reproach him so long as he lives, will generally secure public confidence, and when called from his agency, his memory will be honored among survivors. This honorable memory is in the bible promised as a part of the reward of goodness. The memory of the just shall be blessed; the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance. But occasions arise when all worldly motives fail the patriotic ruler; his integrity may be impeached, his benevolent exertions censured and condemned, his general character denounced, and he may approach the period of public and private life, in the full expectation, that his name will be remembered only for the purpose of execration. Under circumstances thus fitted to dishearten and depress, the religious man, self-possessed, may remain immoveably at his post. He has the testimony of his conscience to the rectitude of his aims and purposes, he places his confidence in God; and he looks forward to the decisions of an heavenly tribunal for his justification and reward. Let his riches take to themselves wings and fly away; let the wreath of worldly honor wither on his brow; let disease wear away his bodily constitution, and death break asunder all human ties; he sustains no essential loss. He is only removed to a higher state of existence. He is dismissed from the cares and labors of earth, that he may be admitted to the brighter honors, the nobler employments, and purer joys of heaven."

Then follows a sketch of the chief public engagements, and the history of Mr Adams. From this we take these sentences.

"When the present constitution of the United States went into operation, our citizen was placed in the important station of Vice President, and was efficient in carrying the principles of the government into beneficial effect. At a very important crisis, he succeeded Gen. Washington as President of the United States. The personal character of President Washington had saved, and perhaps his influence alone could have saved, the country from being involved in the destiny of infatuated France. The French revolution had excited a party spirit among our countrymen of great acrimony, and when the government deemed it necessary to repel encroachments directed against the vital principles of a sovereign nation, violent opposition arose: and some measures then adopted, were attended with great and continued disapprobation. The odium of these measures rested, in no small degree, on the principal of the administration, and to this day, many seem disposed to visit the errors of the father on the son.

"Goaded by the criminations of his political opponents, wounded by the dereliction of some whom he had considered as his friends, mortified at the issue of his political career, and irritated by the reflection that his patriotic services were not rewarded by the gratitude which he thought they merited, his constitutional propensities appeared, and in the heat of passion he spake unadvisedly with his tongue. But if he reviled his opponents, his opponents were not behind him in the acrimony of their censures, or the bitterness of their criminations. The defects he in these instances manifested, should be considered as imperfections in the man, and not as faults in the ruler. His integrity was never impeached. Never did he descend to base arts for the sake of popularity. Open, explicit, firm, he maintained a consistent course, and from every public office he retired with clean hands.

"His residence fixed at his native village, he inconsiderately yielded to the solicitation of a vain relative, and imprudently unbosomed his feelings in confidential letters, which being at a subsequent period treacherously made public, revived political animosities, which at the time had almost passed from public recollection. But he lived till the bruit, occasioned by this publication, was hushed into silence.

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"But the brightest feature in the character of President Adams has not yet been presented to your view. He was a religious man. He lived under deep impressions of Divine superintendence, he reverenced the authority of God, and made religion the rule of his conduct. Firmly established, on the result of examination, in the belief of the truth of Christianity, he cordially embraced it, and lived in the habitual observance of its public institutions. No company was permitted to draw him away from his constant attendance on public worship; but he ever left those gentlemen around his table, who were not inclined to accompany him to the house of prayer. He honored the Savior by commemorating his death in the rite of the supper, and his general conversation was such as becometh the gospel. Under the infirmities of age, religion supported him, and he died in the expectation of being admitted into the society of just men made perfect, of becoming personally acquainted with Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, and of dwelling forever in the fullness of the presence of God."

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1826.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
IN PURCHASE STREET.

In our last we had space only to give a summary account of the order of services at the dedication of this new church. The day was not pleasant, but a respectable audience convened. The services were long, perhaps rather too long for the patience of those not immediately interested. They were however appropriate and solemn. Never have we attended a dedication when there was greater appropriateness and unity in the services, or where an audience appeared more attentive and impressed. The scripture lessons were happily selected, and read in an uncommon style of excellence, by Mr Pierpont. The singing was ably and judiciously performed, by a select and skilful choir. The devotional services were animated and solemn, in unison with the touching and interesting occasion.

The first hymn sung was No. 319, in the collection of the West Parish, (Dr Lowell's) in Boston, entitled Dedication Hymn. It was read by the author, Rev. Mr Pierpont.

O bow thine ear, Eternal ONE!
On thee our heart adoring calls;
To thee the followers of thy Son
Have raised and now devote these walls.

The second hymn sung, was the first and two last verses of No. 166 of Sewall's Collection.

FATHER of Jesus! God of love!
Of every joy and hope the spring;
For the rich grace by him bestowed,
To thee our grateful praise we bring.

The sermon, by Rev. Mr Gannett, was from this text, Gal. iv, 17. *It is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing.* It was a powerful exculpation of unitarian christians from the charge that their sentiments encourage indifference to religion, and are incompatible with religious feeling. It was demonstrated that the doctrines are ennobling to the mind and favorable to piety and virtue. The Standing Committee of the church have unanimously solicited a copy of the sermon for the press, and we doubt not it will be perused with high satisfaction by the religious denomination to which the preacher belongs. We hope it will be perused by others also, and that more candid judgment may be expressed towards unitarians than has been sometimes done by those who did not understand, or refrained from doing justice, to their sentiments.

The Introductory Prayer was by Rev. Mr Barrett; the Dedicatory Prayer by Rev. Mr Parkman; and the Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr Greenwood.

The following Anthem preceded the blessing.

"Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel, our Father, for ever and ever. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and earth are thine; Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head over all. Both riches and honor come of thee. And thou reignest over all, and in thine hand is power, and might, and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all. Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name.

Thus has been solemnly dedicated to Almighty God another temple to his praise, in this city. No accident has occurred during its erection. May devout worshippers, while time shall endure, assemble on this spot to offer the sacrifice of contrite and grateful hearts to the one living and true God, through Jesus Christ, the Messiah of his will and the Son of his Love. In due time may a pastor be selected for this new society, who by his knowledge and piety shall be a fit guide of immortal souls to heaven.

Mr George B. Ripley, late of the Theological School in Cambridge, has been engaged to preach the four Sabbaths following the dedication. On last Sunday morning he preached a sermon appropriate to the commencement of public worship by a new society, and in a new church. His text was Psalms xxvi, 8, *Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thy honor dwelleth.* The discourse was on the purposes and benefits of public worship. The church was well filled, and the services gave much satisfaction. The seats will be free until the choice of a minister, and a sale of the pews. If we do not mistake the indications already manifested, a respectable society will be gathered in this edifice, another flourishing church of liberal sentiments will adorn and bless this city, and the persons, who, from public motives, aided in erecting this temple will see the fruit of their enterprise in the complete success of their undertaking.—May the prayers of liberal christians ascend to the throne of grace on behalf of this young society; may God's blessing accompany and direct their efforts; and may it appear to all generations that "this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven."

We acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of "A Course of Lectures for Sunday Evenings." The author's plan is certainly a good one. But we think it is too confined, and does not embrace a sufficient number of topics. Some of peculiar interest are not distinctly noticed, while others, which are kindred and might have been comprised under a single head, are made the subjects of separate Lectures. Perhaps it may be said with justice too, that the duties intended to be enforced are rather urged upon general considerations, than by those motives which are most appropriate to each. When we give reasons for doing or avoiding certain acts they should be such reasons as belong to that case more especially, and flow from the nature of the act itself, and not merely from general principles applicable to that, only as they are to *all* the parts of duty. But we are not disposed to criticise further. This little book contains much valuable instruction for young minds in a form adapted to their capacity. We wish the author would continue and enlarge his labors in this important branch of education. Books suitable for children's use, on subjects of moral and religions duty, are not easily to be found.

It is with great pleasure we notice a "Discourse on the Principles of Action in Religious Bodies, delivered by Simon Clough before the New York Eastern Christian Conference" The author has ably defended the cause which we have all most at heart, entire freedom in the Church of Christ. He would have no bonds of union but such as the Scriptures by themselves, and without the aid of *creeds* and *confessions* have established. He reduces the common "principles of action" in religious bodies, to two, that of *force*, which in some way or other exercises a dominion over conscience, and that of *choice*, which leaves all free to choose and act as conscience shall prompt, without attempting to abridge that liberty by refusing to any who believe in Jesus as the Christ, submit to his authority, and obey his precepts, the privileges of a Christian. And with a great deal of power and effect, he argues against the one and in favor of the other. We rejoice that the denomination of which Mr Clough is a minister, have taken this ground. We delight to witness their zeal for so good a cause. They will not fail to secure the affectionate interest and fervent prayers of all those who are its friends.

Having been prevented by illness from attending the dedicatory services at Cambridge, we are obliged to the Christian Examiner for the following account of them.

DEDICATION OF DIVINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE. This fine building for the use of the Theological School, was on Tuesday, August 29th, solemnly dedicated to the purposes for which it was erected. Dr Channing's discourse was worthy of himself and of the occasion. At this late hour we can only name the topics he so ably and eloquently unfolded.

The object proposed was to answer two questions; To what end is this institution established? How may it be accomplished? The end was declared to be, to train up powerful, energetic, and efficient ministers of Jesus Christ. Knowledge is not the highest qualification of a minister. It is in vain to give him weapons of heavenly temper, unless his arm be nerved to wield them. Power is therefore the crown of all his accomplishments, and to impart it is the great end of a theological institution. The Christian minister is to act upon intelligent and free beings, and to do it efficiently demands all his energies. The effects he is to produce are piety, righteousness, virtue. He is to quicken not only the intellect, but the conscience; not only to impart knowledge, but to enforce obligation. He is to sway the affections; to exhibit the loveliness of Christianity, as well as its truth and obligation; to rouse to self-conflict and a war with temptation, and, finally, to awaken the soul to a consciousness of its immortality.

But how is all this to be affected? What are the springs of ministerial energy? What is the great work of a theological institution? To impart power of thought and utterance, and to encourage free inquiry, without which it is a prison to the intellect and a nuisance to the church; to inspire the love of truth, which is the best defence against the perils of free inquiry; devotional sentiment and feeling, which will quicken the intellect and open new fountains of thought; faith, not a mere speculative belief, but a confidence in the great issues of Christianity; a spirit of enterprise, if not of innovation; and, which is the chief source of power, the spirit of self-sacrifice, the spirit of martyrdom. The discourse concluded with urging both upon the Orthodox and upon Unitarians, the call there is for a revolution in the present modes of administering Christianity; a call from society, and a call from the church. The services, begun in the meeting-house, were completed in the chapel of the Hall. May the results of the day be as happy as the day itself was glorious.

Extract from the correspondence of a young gentleman travelling in the Western States

Harmony, Posey County,
Indiana, June 27, 1826.

DEAR SIR,

The only village on the road from Frankfort (Ken.) to Cincinnati, (Ohio,) the distance of a hundred miles, is Williamstown; it contains between one and two hundred inhabitants and a Methodist and Baptist meeting-house. The meetings were well attended in the morning, but the object of attendance seemed to be that of bringing together horse jockeys, cock-fighters, and males and females, for the sports of the afternoon. I did not witness a horse-race, or cock-fight during the fore part of the day, but I was told they were common in that place on the Sabbath. The meeting-houses were log buildings and the preachers suited to the character of the people.

Monday, 12th of June, I arrived at Cincinnati, where I stayed three days. I found many Unitarians in the place, among whom are three of the most influential men in Cincinnati. I shall stop here on my return from the west, and shall then ascertain the numbers and strength of the different sects in the place.

Thursday 15th. I set out for Louisville, distant 130 miles. Having learnt that there were no villages on the road worth visiting, I put my horse on board the steam boat Clinton, and arrived there the same evening.

Sunday 18th. In the morning I attended the Episcopal church; it is a fine building and was filled with the most *fashionable* people in Louisville; the congregation about two hundred in number; the minister is a man of good oratorical powers, but as he preaches without notes, he seldom utters a perfect sentence; still he is their most popular preacher. They have but one service in the day, as it is not fashionable to attend church in the afternoon. There is a respectable Presbyterian church and society, but their minister was absent. Between meetings I attended two sunday schools, one at the Presbyterian, and the other at the Methodist church. In the two schools there were near two hundred pupils. All, of different denominations, send their children to these two schools indiscriminately. The exercises consisted in learning to read, and in reading and reciting hymns and portions of scripture. In the afternoon I attended the Methodist church. The preacher seemed to possess little qualification for his office, except uncommon power of lungs; this he exerted to his utmost: the audience, to the number of 170 were silent and orderly. There is one Baptist church of good standing. There is one Catholic church. They have a regular priest once a month, and mass every day. There are also two African churches with preachers suited to the understanding of the slaves. In the county are several meeting-houses, for the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists, indiscriminately. It was the opinion of several gentlemen, that a popular Unitarian preacher, might, in a short time, attach to himself the largest society in the place. They were extremely anxious here, as well as at all the large towns I have visited, that a Unitarian missionary should visit them occasionally.

Monday 19th. I left Louisville for Vincennes, shaping my course so as to visit as many of our christian brethren as possible. I passed through Lloyd, and Harrison, to Crawford county, I found that Mr Rains, to whom you wrote, was absent on a journey to Kentucky. I saw one of the principal members of his society, from whom I learnt that they were strong Unitarian Universalists. They are of the same or similar principles with those of Mr Sargent's church, with whom they correspond. There are two other churches of the same order in the West; namely, at Jefferson county, Indiana, Evans Miles, minister, and at Gallia county, Ohio, Matthias Croy, minister. These churches do not maintain fellowship with the Christians. Mr Rains is a young man, about twenty-six, and a very popular preacher.

Tuesday 20th. On my way from the neighborhood of Fredonia to Paoli, I called on brother David Stewart, one of the elders in the Christian church. He received me with great joy, and gave me the numbers of the churches in his vicinity. He stated that there were three churches in Crawford county including 150 members, three in Orange county, including 200 members, three in Washington county, including 300 members, four in Harrison county, four in Munroe county, including 500 members. He remarked in the course of our conversation, that he had often mentioned the subject of instituting a correspondence as a body, with their Unitarian brethren in the East. From his house I I went to Paoli, the shire town of Orange county, containing fifty or sixty houses. I found a few Quakers, Baptists, and Presbyterians, but no meeting-house other than the court house.

Wednesday 21st. From Paoli I rode nine miles to brother Lewis Byram's where I staid over night. He informed me that they had instituted a Sunday school in Paoli, where the children of the parents of all denominations attend to the number of a hundred and upwards. He is principal of the school. They are also erecting a building in Paoli which they call the seminary; of this he is overseer and principal; he is also chairman of the committee of correspondence between the conference, of which he is a member, and others of the same, and the neighbouring States. He shew me letters he had received from three different conferences, of which I took copies in short hand. They are important; but as I set out, on my Illinois tour in the morning, I have not time to transcribe them now.

Thursday, 22d. I left brother Byram's and rode to Hindostan, the shire town of Martin co. containing 63 inhabitants exclusive of one negro.

Friday, 23d. I breakfasted in Washington, the shire town of Daviess co. I made no acquaintances in the place, but learnt from general inquiry, that it contained between two and three hundred inhabitants, and that Sunday schools were attended by men and women, as well as children, for the purpose of learning to read and write. There are two small meeting houses in Washington. At night I arrived at Vincennes, Knox co. containing 1500 inhabitants; of these, the Catholics number near 700 souls, and 300 voters. They are erecting a splendid church, and the only one in the place. Their funds are procured from among the Catholics at New Orleans, Baltimore, Cincinnati, &c. There are a few churches in the county near Vincennes, and a Presbyterian minister resides in the town. Religion, I believe to be a negative quantity at Vincennes. The inhabitants are mostly foreigners, and single men, tavern boarders, making together, a disorderly set of "sharpers."

Monday, 26th. I breakfasted at this place. In Harmony there are about 900 souls. They make no pretensions to religion, having metamorphosed a fine, large church, into a work shop, since, which, it has been torn all to pieces by lightning, and 60 workmen inside of it at the time, were every one knocked down, and many of them had their clothes scorched, but none were materially injured. I might fill two or three sheets on the subject of the Harmony community, but as it does not come within my province, I shall only add, that Sunday is a holiday, they have two public balls a week, one every Tuesday, and every Saturday night, that the men played ball all yesterday afternoon, that their cornfields and vineyards are overrun with weeds, their school children are half of the time out of school, the use of the rod being contrary to their principles, that many of the leaders among them are foreigners, that a number have left them, that Mr Owen has departed from his original plan, having established three separate communities with clashing interests, viz. agricultural, mechanical, and literary, and having sold much of the property to individuals, and in short, that sabbath breaking and irreligion are here met together, that fondling and profaneness have kissed each other. I find there are many of the christian brethren between this place and St Louis. I shall visit those that fall in my way.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

MR EDITOR,—It has been said that the vice of intemperance extends its evil effects far beyond the poor one who is the subject of it; and that besides the wreck of usefulness which it, at once makes of its disciple, its withering influence carries down "in sorrow to the grave" many who might otherwise have lived long and happily. I have lately seen the truth of this remark exemplified in all its sad reality; and could it be brought home to the hearts of others as forcibly as it has been to mine, I believe intemperance would boast of fewer trophies, at least from the circles of the valued and respected.

It was after an absence of fourteen years, that I returned again to my native village. Dear as was home to me, this period had shrunk to a span; so much power have the engagements of the world in hastening on the progress of time; and it was only from the changes which met my eye, as I visited again the spot of my childhood, that I was fully sensible how busy the old wrinkled foe of youth had been in counting off the years. The attractions of kindred were not the cause of my return. I had seen all my relations laid to rest in the village church-yard long before I had ventured out on the perilous high-way of the world. But there had been others with whom I had associated in the playfulness of boyhood, whom I fondly expected to meet again, and with them to live over again the hours that had long since been passed. As I entered the village, my heart sunk within me when, instead of the old church, with its ivy-covered walls, and cross crowned tower, where I had been baptized, and where my infancy and riper years had been passed in worship, I beheld a white church built up, seemingly just finished, with which, not an association of my youth was connected. But sadder changes than this were in reserve for me.

After looking, for a while, at the newly raised church, I bent my steps down the lane which led to the Village Pond, on the margin of which, when I went away, stood the happy dwelling of Mrs Mary Lindsey, or as I used to call her, Aunt Lindsey—because when I was a boy, after my father and mother died, she interested herself much in my welfare, and charged me always to call her so. My heart beat high as I thought of approaching the good woman's dwelling, and old as I was, of sharing once more in her maternal kiss. I thought too of the cordial welcome I should receive from Sarah and Mary, the early companions of my walks in the village, my true friends in sunshine and storm. But soon I perceived that the Lindsey Cottage, as the school boys used to call it, was gone or else, said I, the church lane must have changed its direction, for the site of the cottage was directly at the foot of the lane looking up to the church. It *was* gone, and the peaceful pond with its wild scenery around was all that looked natural to me. A little girl, apparently ten or eleven years old, was approaching from the bottom of the lane with a hasty step. From her I resolved to learn something that might direct me to those I knew. Her dark eyes glistened, and her countenance was lighted up with a smile, as I took her hand and inquired of her, "If she could tell me where Mrs Mary Lindsey lived?" "What, Sir, do you mean Grandmamma Lindsey or Mary Lindsey that used to bring Grandmamma wild roots and balm?" Then, as if recollecting herself, she continued, "Oh, yes sir, Molly, she lives by the Pine Grove beyond the Pond." "And are Sarah and Mary with her," said I. "Oh, you mean Grandmamma," she earnestly replied, "no, sir, Grandmamma Lindsey is dead, and mother is dead, and aunt Mary, and when mother died all the girls in the village carried roses and strewed them"—and the little girl burst into tears.

I cannot describe the flood of feeling, which rushed to my heart at this simple narration. I thought of Mary and Sarah Lindsey when we were at school together, of Mary in her cheerfulness, of Sarah with her amiable character, her uncommon mind, the high sense she had of all that was excellent, the interest the whole village took in her happiness, of the days when she had been the village belle, not for beauty alone, but in that better sense, from being universally beloved. I thought of the day she left school, when all the scholars brought wreaths of wild flowers, and walked home with he, and hung them up over the old organ, and danced by the moonlight. The hours I had spent there, the long winter evenings when I read aloud to them, the strawberry parties to which the whole village were invited, the songs which Sarah used to sing in the summer evenings, and the very sound of her voice re-echoed from the distant rocks round the Pond,—all came full to my memory, and my heart was wrung with agony.

"And what," said I at length, to my little companion, "is your name?" "Sarah Dunbar, sir," she replied, "mother always told Grandmamma, she wished I had been called Mary because that was Grandmamma's and aunt Mary's name, but father liked Sarah best, I suppose, because mother's name was Sarah."—"And where do you live Sarah?" said I, "I live with Mrs Kneeland," she replied, "I've been there ever since Grandmamma died."—"Will you lead me there," said I, "Oh, yes, sir, and she'll tell you all about mother. She likes to tell about her and Grandmamma and aunt Mary and Father;"—And a few steps brought us to Mrs K's dwelling.

It was a neat and comfortable house, the only spot except the pond, which appeared as it was wont to appear in the days of my happiness. A few words by way of introduction, soon made me to be recognized by the good old lady, and such was the story she gave me of the Lindseys.

"You had not left the village, Mr Larner, hardly a year, when a stranger came among us. It was Col. Dunbar." "That was father," interrupted Sarah. "You may go and gather me some strawberries," said Mrs K. and the child left the room. "Col. Dunbar," the old lady continued "was a perfect gentleman in his manners, of rare talents, and great wealth. It was not long, as you know it could not be, before he became a constant visitant at the Lindsey cottage. The villagers all said, as Col. Dunbar walked with Sarah and Mary round the village, that Sarah would one day be his bride. And it was so. His intellectual excellence won her admiration. She would listen for hours to his glowing conversation with Mary, till he suddenly broke off and asked of her his favorite song on the organ, of "Come rest in this bosom." At the Christmas of 18—, Sarah was Col. Dunbar's wife, and Mrs L. and Mary seemed mutually happy in the happiness of Sarah.

"In the course of the winter Col. Dunbar was invited to join in the whist club, which met every Thursday evening at the village inn. Sarah used all her eloquence to persuade him to refuse, and retain him at the cottage; and had he not been repeatedly pressed on the subject, that evening would have found him, as did every other, reading round the cheerful fireside of his home to those who were devoted to him. But his manly pride could not bear solicitation, urged as this was, and Thursday evening was thrown away upon a pack of cards.

"It was no small deprivation to the inhabitants of the cottage, that Col. D. was absent one evening in the week through the winter; but the winter passed away, and the spring and the summer; and the Lindsey cottage was all happiness. Oh, Mr Larner," continued the old lady, and the big tears rolled down her cheek, "it is sad enough to think what a ruin was made of his noble mind, and how much misery he afterwards caused among those he loved. But so it was to be; and one good, at least, came out of the evil train which followed, for the whist party were all broken up, so much talk was there in the village about them. But I'm wandering. The October before her father died, Sarah was born, and it would have made your eyes swim with tears to see the village girls who had loved Sarah at school, come bringing their little worked caps and robes for her baby. And when Sarah was christened the old church was crowded full, so that old Dea. Manly come out from his seat and stood by the pulpit, and the Deacon's seat was filled with the villagers' friends, and the aisles were all crowded. The church was never so full, except on the Sun-after Sarah died. Autumn passed away, and after Christmas, the awful whist party met again, and Col. Dunbar was with them. It was a melancholy winter. At times, the hour of Col. D.'s return to the cottage was unusually prolonged. The village clock struck twelve one night, and Mrs Lindsey had long retired to repose, and Sarah and Mary were by the parlor fire wondering at the Col.'s staying so late, when the cottage gate opened and he came in. 'Oh, William,' said Sarah, 'how late you are." 'Never was I so tired—they were the longest games we ever had,' was his reply, and no more was said. Mary afterwards said, that night the Col.'s eyes were wild, and his whole countenance red as if with excessive drinking.

"All continued to be happy at the cottage, except on Thursday evenings. Mary dreaded them. Her disposition was more apprehensive of evil consequences than Sarah's, who, though naturally of uncommon penetration and judgment, could not for a moment distrust her husband's steadfastness. Mary was wearied with anxiety, and to increase her fears, it was whispered to her, that the whist party had large bills to pay, and it was thought, played but little. One day, she come to me and unbosomed all her cares to me, for she dared not speak them to her mother and sister. 'Oh,' said she, 'I fear Col. Dunbar will one day be the slave of intemperance; it would kill Sarah, I am sure, and I love her so much.' Her prophecy was too true. The evenings of the whist party were soon made almost a scene of riot. Mary knew all, but Sarah and her mother were partially ignorant. The bloom of Mary's cheek was changed to a hectic glow. Sarah and her mother watched by her bedside in trembling solicitude, and long before the evenings of the whist party were ended, a galloping consumption had laid Mary in her grave.

"All was now changed at the happy cottage, Mrs L. began to be suspicious after

Mary's death of Col. Dunbar's absence. Not on Thursday evenings only, but often was he absent from the afflicted fireside. In short he became a tavern drunkard." "And was he so at the cottage," said I, "Oh yes, it could no longer be concealed. The spring opened, and the whist party was broken up till the season for it should again return. But Col. D. was never more to be one of them. Sarah was rarely to be seen walking about in the village as she was wont to be, and though the villagers often passed by the cottage to catch a glimpse of her lovely face, all seemed desolate there. Her song was not heard on the borders of the pond, and the notes of the old organ were hushed. The scenes through which Sarah and her mother had to pass, were of all scenes the most distressing. The days went by, without any cheering voice within the cottage, and the nights were broken up in the watchings for the return of the intemperate man. Sarah's strong mind supported her frame far beyond the common lot; and hope, the last refuge, often cheered her when reason could offer no support. Now and then a day would occur, such as in other times, when the Colonel was in all his dignified character, and Sarah would then forget all, and her countenance would beam again with unwonted fire.

"But a week of uncommon revelry passed, and Sarah sat one evening looking at the sun, as he sank behind the old church, when some men came down the lane, bearing a bed, upon which a man lay stretched apparently gasping for breath. The truth flashed like lightning across Serah's mind, and for hours she lay insensible; at length she gathered strength to stand by her husband's bedside, who stretching out his hand to her, said, 'Sarah, let me be buried in the darkness and stillness of the evening,' and with his hand yet clasped in hers, he died. He was buried in private at the hour he had wished, and no one in the village ever knew the cause of his death. Some thought that in a fit of intemperance, he had fallen and received a fatal wound. But those who knew the truth spared the feelings of the inmates of the cottage, and never revealed it.

"Sarah's misery was now complete. Her mother perceived she had been wounded too deeply ever to recover, and her mind was daily exercised for the fate which she was sure awaited her. Sarah loved her child, but the memory of her husband, and his untimely and dishonorable death, withered all her better feelings and the sympathy of the villagers, who came continually to cheer her, was like 'garlands circled round a tomb.' Her bed soon became her only resting place, and her dark eye seemed to glisten with more brilliancy as her countenance grew paler. One morning she asked her mother for a scrap of paper, and after writing a few words, she locked it up in a little box, and directed it to G. L. It was for you. I have it now. It is still unopened. That evening she died." Here the old lady cried aloud. I was full of sorrow.—We were interrupted by the entrance of Sarah with her basket of strawberries. "Mrs Kneeland," said she, "you can never speak of mother's funeral without crying." Mrs K. recovered herself and went on. "Such a crowd as was at her funeral was never before seen in the village. All the young girls carried wreaths of flowers and dropped them into her grave, and in the church the fervor of Dr ——'s prayer was remarked by the strangers who attended her funeral. 'Take this child, Oh God, into thy most holy keeping,' was his expression, I remember it well, and the whole congregation sobbed aloud. Mrs D. was buried by the side of the Col. You can distinguish her grave by the neatness around it. The next sabbath, Dr —— preached a funeral sermon from the text, 'There hath no temptation taken you, but such as is common to man,' and the audience was as silent as the grave."

"And what," said I, "became of Mrs L.? "She gradually became more and more feeble. She lingered a year. I was with her for a long time. And when she died, she consigned Sarah to my care with the box. After her death, the cottage was for years uninhabited, till it fell into decay, and the land was sold to a rich man who built the large edifice which stands just beyond it. The organ and the guitar and all the furniture are preserved for Sarah." "Here," she added, opening a little drawer in the bureau, "is the box, it is yours."

It was directed to me but there was no key for it. At length I applied a little guitar key, which Sarah had given me, years before, for my watch, and it flew open. Within was the scrap of paper on which was written, "The friend of my youth will, I am sure, take charge of my child. Her grand-mother will soon be gone, and the world will be before her. Save her from its corruptions. S. D."

I have faithfully fulfilled the request. Sarah has become the very image of her mother; but I never look upon her without thinking of the curse of intemperance, of that vice which destroys so many noble minds, and which brings sorrow into the dwellings of peace, and lays the lovely, and the useful, and the happy in their graves. E. Y.

The Treasurer of the Evangelical Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of $42, 12, from the Female Association in Rev. Mr Brazer's society, Salem, in aid of the funds of the Evang. M. Society.

OBITUARIES.

[Inserted by Request from the Columbian Centinel.]

The death of Samuel Ward, Esq. late of Lancaster, at the advanced age of 87, has been noticed in several of the public prints. By that event society has lost one of its strong pillars, his town an active and liberal citizen, and his relatives and associates a long-tried and valued friend.

He was endowed with rare qualities both of mind and heart, and these he retained to the close of his life. We too often linger around the aged only in token of our remembrance of times and services which are past. But in the evening of his days, his society lost little of its charm. Even then his faculties had much of their original brightness. His deep interest in the varying appearances of men and things was unquenched. His social powers were in full exercise. His venerable features greeted with a smile the old and the young, and all felt blessed by his presence. His speech literally distilled as the dew, for to the last it came richly fraught with entertainment and instruction. Seldom did any one leave him without something new and worth remembering.

He was born in Worcester, where he enjoyed the teaching of the late President Adams. He served for some time in the old French war, as it is called, and as a soldier, was firm and faithful in the service of his country. Though he was not of the number, who from the beginning were confident of the success of the Revolution, yet he cheerfully contributed of his treasure toward maintaining our rights. He was willing to leave to the just, who would struggle for it, the poor and hard-earned palm of political eminence, and therefore studiously avoided a public career. Most of the active portion of his life was devoted to mercantile pursuits. The last twenty years of it he spent in superintending an extensive farm, in reading and reflection, and in deeds of friendship and benevolence.

He was remarkable for a quick and accurate discernment of character. He seemed to read it in every line and every change of the countenance. Before him the mean might well quail, and the guilty tremble; for none ever saw more clearly than he the dark windings of their hearts. He had too the judgment and virtue to make the noblest use of his knowledge of man. He made it the foundation of an elevated and philanthropic prudence, that Christian prudence which is not bound up in self, but which sends forth its cheering and restoring influence to neighborhood, community, country, building them up with holy caution and care.

His memory will long be revered for the liberality he manifested in all the relations of life. His substance was always ready at the call of deserving need, for upholding good government, and giving strength and efficiency to religious institutions. As the thought of *doing* good was to him satisfaction enough, he was ever anxious to veil his benefactions in silence. At his death he left a generous legacy to the Evangelical Missionary Society, of which he was a member, and to the poor of the town in which he lived.

And now that he is gone, the many whose tears he has wiped away shall weep over his grave. They, whose wants he has felt and supplied, will rise up and bless him. The strangers, who found a welcome shelter under the shades of his hospitable mansion, will remember him. The companions, who were glad in his company, will sigh for his cheering accents. And the Christian, who bowed as his venerable form entered the house of God, will while he mourns cherish the consoling hope, that his alms and all which was excellent in his life have gone up for a memorial to Heaven.

Died, on the 23d inst. Charles C. Jr, son of Charles C. Nichols, aged 10 years, of a long protracted sickness, attended with severe and almost unremitting pain. Few persons of mature minds, exhibit such an extraordinary degree of patient submission under so much suffering, evincing an uncommon mind, and illustrating by his example, the power and influence of that religion, which can prepare the mind to meet with meekness the pains and sufferings of life, and impart a confidence at its close, of a happy immortality.

COLLEGIATE RECORD.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Commencement, Aug. 23. The exercises, including two by the Candidates for the second degree, were 17 in number. —The salutatory addresses in Latin, by Herrick. A Greek Dialogue, scene between Achilles and Agamemnon, by Clark and Shedd. Orations, in English, by Burns, Ward, Chase, Emerson, Kimball, Blodgett, and Kendrick, and by Chamberlain and Whittle, candidates for the second degree.—Conference, by Boyd and Gannett.—Forensics, by Woodward, S. Heath, Smith, and Kimball. Disquisition, by Little, and Dialogue, by Shedd and Heath.—The subjects discussed, were, "The influence of a martial spirit on our National Prosperity."—"The comparative advantages of the Eastern and Western States."—"Progress of Elementary Instruction"—"Is the increasing attention to Practical Arts, favorable to the Progress of Literature?"—"Whether the evidence of sense and testimony be as convincing as demonstration." "Phrenology." "Physical Education" "The liberality of the age." "May extreme cases justify a departure from Moral Principles?" "The early recollections of our country favorable to intellectual excitement." "The influence of Civil Law in modifying and improving the Political and Judicial Systems of Modern Nations," and "The interest of the People in the patronage of Liberal Education."

The degree of A. B. was conferred on Edward P. Allen, Ebenezer Allen, Constantine Blodgett, Isaac Boyd, Samuel A. Burns, Samuel A. Chandler, Salmon P. Chase, Horatio G. Cilley, William Claggett, Rufus Claggett, Ansel R. Clark, Francis Cogswell, William Chamberlain Carter, William Elliot, jr. John Emerson, Charles M. Emerson, Allen Gannett, William Heath, Solomon Heath, Osgood Herrick, Isaac Hosford, Edward Pratt Harris, Spofford D. Jewett, John Kendrick, Caleb Kimball, Moses Kimball, Henry Little, Cutting Marsh, George W. Punchard, Jeremiah Russel, Charles Shedd, Henry Shedd, Frederick Smith, Wilson Ward, Thomas B. Waterman, William P. Weeks, James W. Woodward—37.

Of the above, Little C. Kimball, Whittle, and Shedd, are of Massachusetts; Heath, Clark, and Blodgett, of Vermont; the others of New Hampshire.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on nine gentlemen, and of M. D. on twenty-five. The degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Walter Harris, and of Doctor of Laws, on Hon. William Prescott, of Boston.

Amherst College. The commencement of Amherst College took place on Wednesday, 23d inst. The exercises exhibited much talent, and gave general satisfaction to an unusually large audience. Thirty-two gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Twenty of these were from Massachusetts, five from New Hampshire, three from New-York, two from Connecticut, and one from Pennsylvania. A number of gentlemen received the degree of A. M. No honorary degrees were conferred. *Salem Gazette.*

President Humphreys, has acknowledged the receipt of recent and valuable donations to the library of the institution, among which are some rare and excellent works, in the departments of Ecclesiastical History, Oriental Literature, and Sacred Criticism.

A new brick edifice has been built the present season, and will be completed in the coming autumn; containing spacious accommodations for a chapel, a laboratory, a cabinet, a library, a philosophical lecture and apparatus room, a room for public examinations, and for private exercises in Rhetoric and Oratory, and two ample lecture and recitation rooms for the Professors of Languages. The building is surmounted by a square tower, rising 95 feet from the ground, which will afford at once a fine prospect of the surrounding country for the gratification of visiters, and of the heavens for astronomical observations.

Harvard College. Wednesday last, was the anniversary of commencement in Harvard College. The company was large and brilliant. Many eminent characters were present. Among the distinguished strangers, were Hon. Mr Taylor, speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and bishop Hobart, of New York. The performances generally, were creditable to the speakers; and some parts were remarkably well sustained. The compositions discovered maturity of intellect; and the elocution was more animated than on some former occasions; yet chaste, and without rant, with a single exception. If any were to be mentioned as excelling, we should name Page, who gave the salutatory oration. Adams, Hosmer, Phillips, Palfrey, Brown, Putnam, and Walker, of the Bachelors; and Ripley, who received the degree of A. M. Most of the speakers were manly and correct in their gestures; and three of the orators, Palfrey, Walker, and Ripley, need not fear a comparison with any graduate of the University on any former occasion.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on his Excellency Governor Lincoln, Hon. James Lloyd, William Sullivan, and Hon. Mr Gaston, of North Carolina—and of D. D. on the Rev. Thomas Gray and Samuel Willard, of this State, and Rev. Mr Edes, of Providence.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

By Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

1. A Salutatory Oration in Latin. By John Ham Williams Page, of Gilmanton, N. H.
2. A Conference. "Politics, War, Literature, Science, as a field for the exercise of talents." By Henry Dyer, of Boston; Edward Jarvis, of Concord; Charles Russell Lowell, of Boston; Joshua Thomas Stevenson, of Boston.
3. A Colloquial Discussion. "Intellectual, Moral, and Physical Education." By Nehemiah Adams, of Salem; Willard Parker, of Chelmsford; Edward Southworth, of Pelham.
4. A Forensick Disputation. "Whether the sum of human happiness on earth be greater by the succession of generations, than it would have been by one continued race, the number of inhabitants being the same?" By Hersey Bradford Goodwin, of Plymouth; Owen Southworth Keith, of Franklin.
5. A Conference. 'Astronomy, Anatomy, the Instinct of Animals, and the Moral and Intellectual Nature of Man, as affording proof of an intelligent Creator." By William Holmes Fowle, of Alexandria, D. C.; Alexander James Hamilton, of Boston; Nathaniel Phippen Knapp, of Salem; John Holbrook Thayer, of Braintree.
6. A Disquisition. "The Merits of Geological Systems." By Increase Sumner Wheeler, of Framingham.
7. A Colloquial Discussion. "Prospects of Christianity in India." By George Washington Hosmer, of Concord; William Lambert Russell, of Lowell.
8. A Conference. "The Polar Regions, South America, Central Africa, and India, as affording objects of curiosity and interest." By George Foxcroft Haskins, of Boston; Josiah Moore, of Boston; Andrew Preston Peabody, of Beverly; Richard Robins of Boston.
9. A Literary Discussion. The comparative interest and importance of Grecian and Roman History." By John Charles Phillips, of Boston; Cornelius McLean, of Washington, D. C.
10. A Disquisition. "The Causes of the present Pecuniary Distresses of the Commercial World." By Joseph Heatly Cheves, of Philadelphia, Pa.
11. A Forensick Disputation. "Whether in a public Seminary, the course of study established by rule, should be the same for all?" By Julian Abbot, of Westford; Charles Rollin Kennedy, of Milton.
12. An Oration in English. "Moral Sublimity." By Cazneau Palfrey, of Boston.
13. A Deliberative Discussion, "Of making changes in the political constitution of free States easy." By Addison Brown, of New Ispwich, N. H.; Richard Hildreth of Gloucester.
14. A Dissertation, "On the charge of Ingratitude made against Republics." By George Putnam, of Sterling.
15. An Oration in English. "Home—The American Home." By Oliver Stearns of Lunenburg.
16. A Dissertation. "The effect of the universal Diffusion of Knowledge on the well being of Society." By James Ronaldson Leib, of Detroit, Mich.
17. An Oration in English. "The Permanence of Literary Fame." By Timothy Walker, of Wilmington.

By Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts.

1. An Oration in English. "The claims of the Age on the Young Men of America." By Mr George Ripley of Greenfield.
2. A Valedictory Oration in Latin. By Mr Samuel Horatio Stearns of Bedford.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Colombia. A letter from Puerto Cabello, of July 21st, says—The province of Venezuela wears a gloomy aspect, not a cent in the treasury; in consequence of which, there is no ambition, all dissatisfaction. On the 7th inst. a lieutenant, a well informed young man, attached to the corvette Urica, Com. Brown, seized the cutter of the ship, watered and provisioned her, and made sail, about 8 o'clock, P. M. with twenty-one petty officers and seamen, belonging to the Urica, and brig Pinchincha. This was followed by several other desertions of officers, privates, &c. A number of other American officers, in this service, have sent in their resignations, which, in all probability, will be accepted by the minister of Marine.

The contractor, for this province, is under an arrest, and will lose all the provisions which he has supplied the government with for three months, for falling short two days' rations. Merchants are all selling off at prime cost; being afraid of disturbances. There are no less than thirty merchants who have closed doors within these ten days.

18th—We have just been informed by a courier, from Bogota, that General Bolivar entered that city on the 27th June. All this province wants is money, to pay her officers and seamen.

Accounts from Laguira, to the 1st Aug. states that Gen. Paez was at Valencia, with 100,000 men, and the streets of Caraccas and Laguira were daily patrolled to add to his army. Gen. Bermuda was at Cumana with an army of equal force to oppose the movements of Paez. There was an entire want of confidence in the commercial community, and all duties were required at the Custom House to be paid in cash before goods could be delivered.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Gymnasium. At the meeting of the subscribers held Aug. 28th, to establish a Gymnastic School in Boston, the committee reported that they had contracted for the use of a piece of land at the corner of West and Common-streets, for one year from September, 1st. 1826.

That about 70 shares out of 250, at 20 dollars, had been subscribed for; and that the school might be opened as soon as a sufficient number was subscribed for, to warrant the necessary contracts. It is not expected that any person, who subscribes will be held to pay any future assessments; and that the whole, or part, of the sum originally subscribed will be reimbursed from the income of the school, at the end of the year. The school, will then be continued, or given up, as the proprietors see fit.

At this meeting Dr John C. Warren, F. J. Oliver, Esq. Dr J. G. Coffin, John S. Foster, Esq. Mr W. B. Fowle, Josiah Quincy, Jr. Esq. and Mr C. T. Thayer, were chosen to be a Board of Trustees, with full power to carry the intentions of the subscribers into effect.—*Boston Gaz.*

Loss of the New York. Mr Jechonias Thayer of this city, arrived in town on Wednesday, informs, that on Thursday evening the 24th, about 9 o'clock, (within twenty-four hours after the accident,) the steam brig New York, being then off Petit Menan light, was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely consumed, together with nearly all the baggage of the passengers; the latter having barely time to escape in the boats. They were landed at Petit Menan island. Mr T. adds that within ten minutes from the time the fire was discovered, he and every other person on board was compelled to abandon the vessel; and Mr Whiton, one of the passengers, lost, with his trunk, 1800 dollars in money. Mr T. lost his baggage. The following are the names of the passengers; Messrs Fred. Greene, of South Berwick; E. Greely, of Portland; Lot Wiswall, of Cambridge;—Milo J. Whiton, of Lee; Jechonias Thayer, of Boston; Henry Parmelee, of do.; A. M. Withington; Mrs T. P. Allen, and child, of Lubec; Miss H. C. Little, and Miss Sally Tucker, of Kennebunk.

Insurance. The respectable committee of the Salem Insurance offices have made a report They ascribe the depression of the business to the increase of offices and the diminution of premiums, and recommend the following measures:—

1. That there shall be established a uniform rate of credits upon premium notes; and, when due, that they be placed in some Bank for collection.
2. That a minimum rate of premiums be established, below which no policy shall be underwritten.
3. That the preceding measures be submitted to the Stockholders of each Insurance Company, for their consideration.
4. The committee would also recommend that no Insurance Company should be allowed to have at risk, at any one time, more than four times the amount of its capital stock.

The committee also enumerated the new terms of credit and new rates of insurance. The whole to be submitted to a special meeting of the stockholders.—*Palladium.*

Tornado. On Tuesday, the 1st inst. the town of Chatham, U. C. on the river Thames, was visited by a tornado, accompanied with rain and snow. It came across lake St Clair, and passed over the neck of the peninsula lying between that lake and lake Erie, and for the width of a mile in its course, prostrated houses, barns, fences, orchard and forest trees. The standing grain was destroyed, and the roads rendered impassable for a time. The snow covered the ground, and did not disappear for twenty-four hours. *Detroit pa.*

Accident. On Monday last as the Brownsville Artillery company, on board a keel boat, was on its way to Pittsburgh, to join the volunteers assembled at that place from different quarters, on firing their piece, which was on deck, the captain, Thomas L. Rogers, a fine active young man, elevated his head from below deck at the moment the gun went off—he was blown into the river, and, as it is said by some, not missed for some minutes. His head was shot off.—*Greenburg Gaz.*

Drowned. A Miss Sinclair and a Miss M'Intosh, of Brooklyn, N. Y. being at Hoboken on a party of pleasure, waded into the water to bathe, when they suddenly stepped into a place where it was very deep, sunk, and were drowned. The mother of one of the young ladies was present, and many of their female friends.

A year's business. Thirty-one thousand, eight hundred and twelve barrels of flour were manufactured at Mr H. Ely's mills, in this village, during the twelve months ending on the 9th inst. Mr Ely, at our request, has obligingly furnished us with this statement, and we publish it for the information of those numerous visiters to our extensive and flourishing establishments. We presume that the quantity of flour made at the several mills in the village the last year, is not less than 150,000 barrels.—*Rochester Telegraph.*

Iron Manufactory. The Painesville Telegraph states that the Furnace in that neighborhood will turn out at least 1000 tons of iron annually; and as several more are in contemplation, it may be calculated that in another year double the amount will be shipped for market. An estimate of its average value may be safely laid at thirty-five to forty dollars per ton, which will yield annually 70 or 80,000 dollars besides large quantities of casting and hollow ware. These facts offer great inducements to emigrants.—*Buffalo Jour.*

University of Virginia. The University of Virginia has at present about 170 students within its walls. If the law lectures had commenced with the present session, it is calculated that the number would have increased to at least 200. There are students from all the States south of Delaware; two from New York. The Faculty are stricter than they were during the last session, and the students generally more orderly and studious. Why should there be a single exception to this general result? *Fortunati nimium si sua bona norint.* The architects are going on with the Anatomical Hall and the Rotundo. Of the latter, the Library and the Portico are rapidly advancing. The Italian capitals to the columns of the Portico are of the purest marble and most beautiful workmanship. The Faculty have established a Dispensary to be attached to the Medical School, and to be attended three times in the week by the Professor of Medicine and his students, when medicines will be distributed on the most liberal terms, and the students will have an opportunity of seeing the attending patients.—*Richmond Enq.*

Crops. It is thought the crop in Virginia will be less than an average crop.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Pilgrim Society. Mr Penniman, an ingenious artist of this city, has completed the Diploma, which is intended for the members of the Pilgrim Society, formed a few years ago at Plymouth, the place of the first settlement of the puritan fathers of New England. But which is intended to embrace their descendants in *all parts* of the country. The Diploma or Certificate of Membership is about fifteen inches by ten. The upper part gives a view of Plymouth harbor, the beach, and islands, shore and heights partly covered with snow, as it probably was when the landing was made in December 1620. Leaving a space in the centre for the certificate, below is a correct sketch of Plymouth village and surrounding objects as now presented to the view.

Relic. A Greenock paper mentions the discovery of a very curious piece of antiquity in a quarry in that part of Scotland. It is said to be a silver or mixt metallic *horse shoe*, connected with a petrifaction of wood, both embedded five and a half feet in a solid rock. This position refers the article to a period so remote, that even an *antediluvian* existence is attributed to it.

Furs. The canal boat Montgomery, from Buffalo, passed Little Falls, a few days since, with a cargo of beaver and other furs, valued at one hundred thousand dollars.

Dr Fishback. We are credibly assured, that the paragraph in our last respecting the invitation of the First Baptist Church and Society in this city to Dr Fishback to succeed Mr Wayland, is incorrect. The simple fact is, that the church have requested the Doctor to visit and preach with them six or eight weeks, or four months, as may suit his convenience, as candidate for the pastoral office.—*Cen.*

Mortality in New York. The New York Enquirer states that fewer deaths have occurred in that city this season than last, taking into view the increase of population. To the greater cleanliness of the streets, is attributed in part this favorable result.

Mortality in Boston. From the 18th of Jan. to the 15th of Aug. there has been in this city an actual decrease in the number of deaths, in comparison with the same period last year, of more than 12 per centum. Last year, in the time specified, the deaths were 804, this year 707.—*Traveller.*

Souvenir. John E. Hall, Esq. editor of the Port Folio, is about publishing "The Philadelphia Souvenir, or a collection of fugitive pieces, from the Philadelphia Press, with Biographical and explanatory notes." It will consist of selections from the writings of Dennie, and the circle of which he was the centre.

The Hudson. There is a project on foot to connect the waters of Erie and Allegany with the Hudson through the southern tier of counties.

Erie. Mr Maurice, an engineer, is now surveying the Ohio shores of Lake Erie, in pursuance of a vote of Congress, in its last session, appropriating $25,625 for the improvement of its harbors in that district.

Population. Washtenaw county, in Michigan Territory, which three years ago contained but a single white inhabitant, has now a population of three thousand.

Territory. The Georgia Statesman in allusion to the new boundary line about to be run between Georgia and Alabama, intimates that the latter is to be the gainer in point of territory.

Tobacco. The Spanish government has prohibited the importation of foreign tobacco into Cuba.

Suit. The suit is now pending against the city of Boston for tolls due to South Boston bridge proprietors. The sum due is $2,000.

Eels. It is computed that Long Island sends 70,000 dollars worth of eels and clams every year to the New York market.

Turnip. Mr Rufus Slocum, of Haverhill, has raised a turnip this season which weighs eighteen pounds, and measures three feet round.

Melon. A water melon, weighing 46 pounds;—in circumference, three feet ten inches, was raised this season, in Hancock county, Geo.

Potatoes. A New Hampshire farmer recommends that potatoes on low lands which have been overflowed by the late rains, should be immediately dug.

Musquitoes. Oil of Penny-royal diluted with water and rubbed over the hands and face, will preserve them from the bite of Musquitoes, Probatum est.—*Traveller.*

Williams' College. The Anniversary Commencement will be celebrated on Wednesday of next week.

Bowdoin College. Commencement Sept. 6th.

Brown University. The annual commencement et this Institution is also holden on the first Wednesday in September, but the Literary Cadet of Providence says the usual exercises this year will not take place.

Professor. The Rev. Mr Olin, (of the Methodist Church) has been chosen to fill the new professorship of Belles Lettres and Moral Philosophy, in Franklin College, in Geo.

Bolivar. We understand, letters have been received, which state that President Bolivar has contracted marriage with Miss Hart, of Saybrook, Con. sister of the lady of Com. Hull, of the frigate United States. Miss Hart accompanied her sister on the present cruize of that frigate.—*N. Y. Mer. Ad.*

Interest. On the 19th inst. the United States paid 21,710 dollars interest on money advanced during the war.

Shot. Shot coated with mercury has been introduced to use in England.

Branch Bank. We have heard it intimated, says the Albany Argus, that application will be made for the establishment of a Branch of the United States' Bank, in Albany.

Diving Bell. A diving bell has been made for use at the Marine Railway now making at the north end of this city. A person is to descend in the bell to saw off the piles under water. An air tube and pump is provided, and it is expected that, with this aid, a person can remain under water as long as may be required at a time.—*Palladium.*

Robbery. Near New Brunswick, N. J. a man was robbed last week, tied to a tree and blindfolded.—His cries at length brought some person to release him.

Automaton. The Automaton Chess Player has arrived in this city.

Premium. A premium of 100 dollars is offered at Albany for the best criticism on the principal Spelling Books extant. Governor Clinton, A. C. Flagg, Esq. and T. R. Beck, to judge of the criticism.

Bible Society. The Rev. Samuel Barrett and the Rev. Henry Ware, Jr. of this city; the Rev. Samuel Gay, of Hubbardston, and the Rev. Bela Jacobs of Cambridge, have been constituted life members of the American Bible Society, by the ladies of their respective churches.

French Journal. A company in France proposes to publish a monthly journal to shew the advantages of American institutions, &c. The editor is a young friend of Mr Lavasseur, and recommended by him.

Napoleon's Son in 1825. In the upper part of his face, namely, his nose, eyes, and forehead, he is extremely like his father; his jaws, mouth, &c. are truly Austrian—that is, large and full. His complexion is light, and his forehead is higher than Napoleon's, which was remarkably low. He was of an idle disposition, they told me, and that it was very difficult to make him apply himself except to mathematics, the only branch of study to which he shewed any inclination. When younger, his great amusements were mischievous practical jokes, many of which he played off upon his august grandfather, (with whom he is a great favorite) such as filling his boots with gravel, tying the skirts of his coat to the chair, &c.—*Reisende; London Magazine.*

Ordination. The Rev. Mr Potter was on Tuesday morning instituted as Rector of St Paul's Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold. Prayers were read by the Rev. Dr Gardiner, and the Sermon preached in presence of a large and highly gratified audience, by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart.

MARRIAGES.

In Charlestown, Mr Abraham Ellenwood, to Miss Sarah Wheate.

In Watertown, Mr Charles Carter, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Vose.

In Framingham, Henry H. Fuller, counsellor at law, of Boston, to Miss Mary Buckminster Stone.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr Henry Thompson, aged 21. Mr Lawson Lincoln, aged 46. Mrs Mary Murphy, of the county of Kerry, Ireland, aged 29. Mrs Hannah Storer, aged 90. Mrs Mary Abrahams, aged 70.

In Charlestown, 26th ult. Mr Isaac Larkin, aged 58.

In New Bedford, Mrs Joanna Kempton.

In Cohasset, D. S. Greenough, Esq. aged 74.

In Watertown, Mr Thomas Dana, aged 49.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER.

JUST Published by David Reed, 81 Washington street, *The CHRISTIAN EXAMINER and Theological Review*, for July and August.

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Poetry.

THE DEAD MOTHER.—A DIALOGUE.

Persons.—Father and Child.

F.—Touch not thy mother, boy—Thou canst not wake her.
C.—Why ; father ? She still wakens at this hour,
F.—Your mother's dead, my child.
C. And what is dead ?
If she is dead, why then 'tis only sleeping,
For I am sure she sleeps. Come mother—rise—
Her hand is very cold !
F. Her heart is cold.
Her limbs are bloodless, would that mine were so !
C.—If she would waken she would soon be warm,
Why is she wrapt in this thin sheet ? If I,
This winter morning, were not covered better,
I should be cold like her.
F.— No—not like her.—
The fire might warm you, or thick clothes, but her—
Nothing can warm again !
C. If I could wake her,
She would smile on me, as she always does,
And kiss me.—Mother! you have slept too long—
Her face is pale—and it would frighten me,
But that I know she loves me.
F. Come, my child.
C.—Once, when I sat upon her lap I felt
A beating at her side, and then she said
It was her heart that beat, and bade me feel
For my own heart, and they both beat alike,
Only mine went the quickest—And I feel
My own heart yet—but her's I cannot feel.
F.—Child ! child !—you drive me mad—
Come hence, I say,
C.—Nay, father, be not angry ! let me stay
Here till my mother wakens.
F. I have told you,
Your mother cannot 'wake—not in this world
But in another she *will* 'wake for us.
When we have slept like her, then shall we see her.
C.—Would it were night then !
F. No, unhappy child !
Full many a night shall pass ; ere thou canst sleep,
That last long sleep—Thy father soon shall sleep it.
Then wilt thou be deserted upon earth ;
None will regard thee ; thou wilt soon forget
That thou hadst natural ties, an orphan lone
Abandoned to the wiles of wicked men,
And women still more wicked.
C. Father ! father!
Why do you look so terribly upon me,
You will not hurt me.
F. Hurt thee, darling?—no !
Has sorrow's violence so much of anger,
That it should fright my boy ? Come, dearest, come.
C.—You are not angry then ?
F. Too well I love you.
C.—All you have said I cannot now remember,
Nor what I meant, you terrified me so.
But this I know, you told me,—I must sleep,
Before my mother wakens—so, to-morrow—
O father ! that to-morrow were but come !

Troy Sent.

THE SUNBEAM—BY MRS HEMANS.

Thou art no lingerer in monarchs' hall ;
A joy thou art, and a wealth to all—
A bearer of hope unto land and sea ;
Sunbeam ! what gift has the world like thee?

Thou art walking the billows, and Ocean smiles—
Thou hast touch'd with glory his thousand isles !
Thou hast lit up the ships and the feathery foam,
And gladden'd the sailor, like words from home.

To the solemn depths of the forest shades,
Thou art streaming on through their green arcades,
And the quivering leaves that have caught thy glow,
Like fire-flies glance to the pools below.

I look'd on the mountains—a vapor lay,
Folding their heights in its dark array ;
Thou brokest forth—and the mist became
A crown, and a mantle of living flame.

I look'd on the peasant's lowly cot—
Something of sadness had wrapt the spot ;
But a gleam of *thee* on its casement fell,
And it laugh'd into beauty at that bright spell.

To the earth's wild places a guest thou art,
Flushing the waste like the rose's heart ;
And thou scornest not, from thy pomp, to shed
A tender light on the ruin's head.

Thou tak'st through the dim church-aisle the way,
And its pillars from twilight flash forth to-day,
And its high, pale tombs, with their trophies old,
Are bathed in a flood as of burning gold.

And thou turnest not from the humblest grave,
Where a flower to the sighing winds may wave ;
Thou scatter'st its gloom like the dreams of rest,
Thou sleepest in love on its grassy breast.

Sunbeam of summer! oh ! what is like thee ;
Hope of the wilderness, joy of the sea !
—*One* thing is like thee, to mortals given,
The Faith touching all things with hues of Heav'n.

New Monthly Mag.

NARRATIVE.

THE BANK NOTE.

"Are you returning immediately to Worcester ?" said Lady Leslie, a widow residing near that city, to a young officer who was paying her a morning visit.—"I am ; and can I do any thing for you there ?"—"Yes ; you can do me a great kindness. My confidential servant, Baynes, is gone out for the day and night ; and I do not like to trust my new footman, of whom I know nothing, to put this letter into the post office, as it contains a fifty pound note." "Indeed ! that is a large sum to trust to the post."—"Yes ; but I am told it is the safest conveyance. It is, however, quite necessary that a person whom I can trust should put the letter in the box."—"Certainly," replied Captain Freeland. Then, with an air that showed that he considered *himself* as a person to be trusted, he deposited the letter in safety in his pocket-book, and took leave; promising he would return to dinner the next day which was *Saturday*.

On his road, Freeland met some of his brother officers, who were going to pass the day and night at Great Malvern ; and as they earnestly pressed him to accompany them, he wholly forgot the letter entrusted to his care; and, having despatched his servant to Worcester, for his *sack-de-nuit*, and other things, he turned back with his companions, and passed the rest of the day in that sauntering, but amusing idleness, that *dolce far niente*, which may be reckoned *comparatively* virtuous, if it leads to the forgetfulness of little duties only, and is not attended by the positive infringement of greater ones. But, in not putting this important letter into the post, as he had engaged to do, Freeland violated a real duty ; and he might have put it in at Malvern, had not the rencounter with his brother-officers banished the commission given him entirely from his thoughts. Nor did he remember it till, as they rode through the village the next morning, on their way to Worcester, they met Lady Leslie walking in the road.

At sight of her, Freeland recollected with shame and confusion that he had not fulfilled the charge committed to him; and fain would have passed her unobserved ; for as she was a woman of high fashion, great talents, and some severity, he was afraid that his negligence, if avowed, would not only cause him to forfeit her favor, but expose him to her powerful sarcasm.

To avoid being recognized was, however, impossible ; and as soon as Lady Leslie saw him, she exclaimed, "Oh! Captain Freeland, I am glad to see you! I have been quite uneasy concerning my letter since I gave it to your care ; for it was of such consequence ! Did you put it into the post yesterday ?" "Certainly," replied Freeland, hastily, and in the hurry of the moment, "Certainly. How could you, dear Madam, doubt my obedience to your commands ? "Thank you ! thank you !" cried she, "How you have relieved my mind !" He had so ; but he had painfully burdened his own. To be sure it was only a white lie,—the LIE OF FEAR. Still he was not used to utter falsehood ; and he felt the *meanness* and degradation of *this*. He had yet to learn that it was mischievous also; and that none can presume to say where the consequence of the most apparently trivial lie will end. As soon as Freeland parted with Lady Leslie, he bade his friends farewell, and putting spur to his horse, scarcely slacked his pace till he had reached a general post-office, and deposited the letter in safety. "Now, then," thought he, "I hope I shall be able to return and dine with Lady Leslie, without shrinking from her penetrating eye."

He found her, when he arrrived, very pensive and absent ; so much so, that she felt it necessary to apologize to her guests, informing them that Mary Benson, an old servant of hers, who was very dear to her, was seriously ill, and painfully circumstanced ; and that she feared she had not done her duty by her. "To tell you the truth, Captain Freeland," speaking to him in a low voice, "I blame myself for not having sent for my confidential servant, who was not very far off, and despatched him with the money, instead of trusting it to the post." "It would have been better to have done so, *certainly !*" replied Freeland, deeply blushing. "Yes ; for the poor woman, to whom I sent it, is not only herself on the point of being confined, but she has a sick husband, unable to be moved ; and as (but owing to no fault of his,) he is on the point of bankruptcy, his cruel landlord has declared that, if they do not pay their rent to morrow, he will turn them out into the street, and seize the very bed they lie on ! However, as you put the letter in the post *yesterday*, they must get the fifty pound note to day, else they could not ; for there is no delivery of letters in London on a *Sunday*, you know." "True, very true," replied Freeland, in a tone which he vainly endeavored to render steady. "Therefore," continued Lady Leslie, "if you had told me, when we met, that the letter was not gone, I should have recalled Baynes, and sent him off by the mail to London; and then he would have reached Sommerstown, where the Bensons live, in good time ;—but now, though I own it would be a comfort to me to send him for fear of accident, I could not get him back again soon enough ; therefore I must let things take their chance ; and as letters seldom miscarry, the only danger is, the note may be taken out." She might have talked an hour without answer or interruption ; for Freeland was too much shocked, too much conscience-stricken, to reply ; as he found that he had not only told a falsehood, but that, if he had had moral courage enough to tell the truth, the mischievous negligence, of which he had been guilty, could have been repaired ; but now, as Lady Leslie said, "it was too late!"

But, while Lady Leslie became talkative, and able to perform her duties to her friends, after she had thus unburdened her mind to Freeland, he grew every minute more absent, and more taciturn ; and though he could not eat with appetite, he threw down, rather than drank, repeated glasses of hock and champaigne, to enable him to rally his spirits ; but in vain. A naturally ingenuous and generous nature cannot shake of the first compunctuous visitings of conscience for having committed an unworthy action, and having also been the means of injury to another. All on a sudden however, his countenance brightened ; and as soon as the ladies left the table, he started up, left his compliments and excuses with Lady Leslie's nephew, who presided at dinner ; said he had a pressing call to Worcester ; and, when there, as the London mail was gone, he threw himself into a post-chaise, and set off for Summerstown, which Lady Leslie had named as the residence of Mary Benson.—"At least," said Freeland to himself, with a lightened heart, "I shall now have the satisfaction of doing all I can to repair my fault. But, owing to the delay occasioned by the want of horses, and by finding the ostlers at the inns in bed, he did not reach London and the place of his destination till the wretched family had been dislodged ; while the unhappy wife was weeping, not only over the disgrace of being so removed, and for her own and her husband's increased illness in consequence of it, but from the agonizing suspicion that the mistress and friend, whom she had so long loved, and relied upon, had disregarded the tale of her sorrows, and had refused to relieve her necessities ! Freeland soon found a conductor to the mean lodging in which the Bensons had obtained shelter ; for they were well known ; and their hard fate was generally pitied ;—but it was some time before he could speak, as he stood by their bedside—he was choked with painful emotion at first ; with pleasing emotions afterwards :—for his conscience smote him for the pain he had occasioned, and applauded him for the pleasure he came to bestow.—"I come," said he at length, (while the sufferers waited in almost angry wonder, to hear his reason for thus intruding on them,) "I come to tell you, from your kind friend, Lady Leslie,"—"Then she has *not* forgotten me!" screamed out the poor woman, almost gasping for breath. "No, to be sure not :—she could not forget you ; she was incapable . . ." here his voice wholly failed him. "Thank heaven!" cried she, tears trickling down her pale cheek. "I can bear any thing now ; for that was the bitterest part of all!" "My good woman," said Freeland, "it was owing to a mistake :—pshaw ! no ; it was owing to *my fault*, that you did not receive a fifty-pound note by the post yesterday." "Fifty pounds!" cried the poor man, wringing his hands, "why that would have more than paid all we owed ; and I could have gone on with my business, and our lives would not have been risked, nor I disgraced !" Freeland now turned away, unable to say a word more ; but recovering himself, he again drew near them, and, throwing his purse to the agitated speaker, said "there! get well! get well! *only get well!* and whatever you want shall be yours ! or I shall never lose this horrible choking again while I live!"

Freeland took a walk after this scene, and with hasty, rapid strides ; the painful choking being his companion very often during the course of it,—for he was haunted by the image of those whom he had disgraced ;—and he could not help remembering that, however blameable his negligence might be, it was nothing, either in sinfulness or mischief, to the lie told to conceal it ; and that but for that LIE OF FEAR, the effects of his negligence might have been repaired in time.

But he was resolved that he would not leave Sommerstown till he had seen these poor people settled in a good lodging. He therefore hired a conveyance for them, and superintended their removal that evening to apartments full of every necessary comfort. "My good friends," said he, "I cannot recall the mortification and disgrace which you have endured through my fault ; but I trust that you will have gained, in the end, by leaving a cruel landlord, who had no pity for your unmerited poverty. Lady Leslie's note will, I trust, reach you to-morrow ; but if not, I will make up the loss ; therefore be easy ! and when I go away, may I have the comfort of knowing that your removal has done you no harm!"

He then, but not till then, had the courage to write to Lady Leslie, and tell her the whole truth ; concluding his letter thus ;

"If your interesting *proteges* have not suffered in their health, I shall not regret what has happened ; because I trust it will be a lesson to me through life, and teach me never to tell even the most apparently *trivial* white lie again. How unimportant this violation of truth appeared to me at the moment ! and how sufficiently motived ! as it was to avoid falling in your estimation ; but it was, you see, overruled for evil ;—and agony of mind, disgrace, and perhaps risk of life, were the consequences of it to innocent individuals ;—not to mention my own pangs—the pangs of an upbraiding conscience. But forgive me, my dear Lady Leslie. However, I trust that this evil, so deeply repented of, will be blessed to us all ; but it will be long before I forgive myself."

Lady Leslie was delighted with this candid letter, though grieved by its painful details, while she viewed with approbation the amends which her young friend had made, and his modest disregard of his own exertions.

The note arrived in safety ; and Freeland left the afflicted couple better in health, and quite happy in mind :—as his bounty and Lady Leslie's had left them nothing to desire in a pecuniary point of view.

When Lady Leslie and he met, she praised his virtue, while she blamed his fault ; and they fortified each other in the wise and moral resolution, never to violate truth again, even on the slightest occasion ; as a lie, when told, however unimportant it may at the time appear, is like an arrow shot over a house, whose course is unseen, and may be unintentionally the cause, to some one of agony and death. — *Illustrations of Lying.*

EDUCATION.

Inure your children from their earliest infancy to obedience and submission. He that has not learnt this in his childhood and youth is unhappy for the rest of his life. All of us are occasionally brought into situations where it is necessary for us to submit, where we must comply, if we would not run counter to our duties, or bring harm upon ourselves and others. Either we must avoid human society altogether, renounce all its advantages and pleasures, and take up our abode in the holes of the rock, or dens of the forests ; or we must sacrifice a part of our natural liberty to the security and quiet enjoyment of the rest, subject ourselves to certain restraints, and alternately yield to each other. But how unfit must he be for this, who has, for ten, fifteen, or a greater number of years, unmolestedly followed his own inclinations, who has suffered no opposition, whose wishes for every thing he saw were so many commands uniformly submitted to by the blind indulgence of his parents and tutors, and who now all at once must adopt quite a different course of action! The time is arrived when he must make his entrance into the world. At every step he meets with obstructions. His wishes are scarcely noticed, while he expects to see all men running to fulfil them. They must rather openly oppose his desires and aims. His vanity and arrogance will be offended one while in this manner and then in another ; but the disease is too inveterate to admit of a cure. Unfortunate man! Deplorable victim of extreme fondness and indulgence! How often, when once thou comest to reflection, how often wilt thou lament this cruel tenderness ! How often wilt thou wish that thy parents, thy preceptors had exerted their authority over thee, and taught thee obedience ! O ye parents, would you spare your children these sighs, these complaints, and the miseries that extort them ; inure them to discipline, I say, to discipline, for by precept and exhortation alone you will never succeed ; exercise them in obedience and submission. Allow yourselves to be easily prevailed on ; frequently go before their requests, when they ask for things innocent and good ; and shew them by facts how much you have their real satisfaction and their real happiness at heart ; but never should they obtain any thing from you by force ; never yield to their impetuosity or clamor ; let not the tears of stubbornness melt you to an ill-timed compassion. Enjoin them nothing without mature deliberation, without sufficient reason ; let the justice, the equity, the indulgence that is due to their age and weakness, be the rules of all your commands ; but when once you have delivered them, never think of a repeal, but absolutely insist on the most punctual and unreserved compliance ; and let neither headstrong opposition, nor artful flattery, move you to the revocation of them. Beware however, of issuing too many, or too different orders at once. You will thereby lay an insupportable yoke on their necks, and in some measure compel them to disobedience ; or you will make timid vassals of them, impatiently waiting for the moment when they may misuse their freedom without reproof or observation. Leave therefore to their own option whatever is in itself indifferent and can have no prejudicial influence on their morals ; and be content sometimes in furnishing them with useful suggestions and reasons by which they may determine for themselves. Imitate herein the great Lawgiver of the universe. Consider how much he has left to our free agency, and how greatly he has thus facilitated our obedience to his commands ! The neglect of this rule, my friends, is the principal cause that so few children learn obedience. If we will be always heaping command upon command, and regulating as it were every posture, every word, every look, every motion of the child, or the youth, by law, we ourselves cannot be attentive to all these commands, and must of necessity pass over many transgressions of our laws in silence ; and by this means, the rest of our laws and ordinances, even the weightiest of them, lose their force, and disobedience becomes habitual. *Zolikoffer's Sermon.*

VARIETIES.

STRONG SENSE OF SHAME. Robert A. the foreman of a respectable nurseryman at some distance from town,—who had lived with his employers ten years, and borne a good character, on Saturday sen'night applying for his wages, claimed pay for a man up to that day, although he had discharged him some days before. His master said, looking him steadily in the face—"Robert, do you want to cheat me by asking wages for a man that you yourself discharged eight days ago ?" He had no sooner said this, than the miserable conscience-stricken man's blood forsook his face, as if he had been stabbed to the heart. When his master saw him so much affected, he told him, that he should not discharge him, that be might still labor as he had done, but that, after such a manifestly dishonest attempt, his character, and the confidence in it, were gone forever. On Monday Robert made his appearance, but was utterly an altered man. The agitation of his mind had reduced his body to the feebleness of an infant's. He took his spade and tried to use it, but in vain, and it was with difficulty that he reached his home. He went to bed immediately, medical aid was procured, but to no purpose, and the poor fellow sunk under the sense of his degradation, and expired on Wednesday forenoon! His neighbor, who attended him, says, that a short time before he died, he declared that the agony consequent on the loss of his character as an honest man, which he had for so many years maintained, was the sole cause of his death.—*English paper.*

LAW OF HENRY V. AGAINST READING THE SCRIPTURES. In the reign of Henry V. against the perusal of the Scriptures it is enacted, "That whosoever they were that should read the Scriptures in the mother tongue, they should forfeit land, cattle, lif, and godes from their heyres for ever, and so be condemned for heretykes to God, enemies to the crowne, and most arrant traytoures to the whole land." What a revolution in public opinion has now taken place, when the translations in all tongues are so industriously multiplied.

CHANGE IN THE VALUE OF MONEY. The following scale of prices for seats at coronations is amusing, as showing the relative value of money if not of public curiosity and love of exhibition ; Edward I. half a farthing—Edward II. a farthing—Edward III. half penny—Richard II. penny—Henry IV. ditto—Henry V. two pence—Henry VI. ditto—Edward IV. ditto—Richard III. ditto—Henry VII. ditto—Henry VIII. four pence—Edward VI. ditto—Mary, ditto—Elizabeth six pence—James I. one shilling—Charles I. ditto—Charles II. half a crown—James II. ditto—William and Anne, ditto—George I. five shillings—George II. half a guinea—George III. in Abbey, ten guineas—in street, from one to ten guineas—George IV. in street, from one to twenty guineas.—*Eng. pa.*

SPEECH RESTORED. About 2 years since, Wm. the waiter at the Queen's Head Tavern, Lower-street, Islington, suffered a paralytic attack, which suddenly deprived him of the faculty of speech, and he remained completely dumb until last Thursday night. As he lay in bed, he awoke, as if some person had called him, and discovered that his speech had been restored to him as suddenly as he had been deprived of it. The poor fellow, almost overpowered by his joyful feelings, immediately left his bed, and repaired to the chamber of his master and mistress, spreading some little alarm through the house, by the *viva voce* announcement of the happy change he had undergone, and the following day, with a somewhat exuberant joy, he caused the church bells to be rung. On Sunday he attended at the parish church, when the minister publicly announced the event, and in William's name returned thanks to the Almighty. His powers of speech are perfectly restored ; but he observes, "I sometimes almost forget how I used to talk."—*London pa.*

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND. On referring to a table of the poor rates within a certain period, viz. from 1776 to 1815, covering a space of about forty years, the results appear to be as follows ;—In 1776 the money expended *for the poor* not including sums which may have been provided out of what are termed poor rates, but which serve a variety of other purposes, such as law, church-rates, highway-rate, county-rate, &c.

Amount in 1776 was at 15, when the population was at 7 1-2 ;
1786, money 19, population 8 ;
1800, money 40, population 9 ;
1815, money 61, population 10.

Thus it stands recorded, that while the population increased only as 1 to 3, or from 7 1-2 to 10, pauperism accumulated as more than 12 to 3, or from 15 to 61,—that is to say, that the gross amount of pauperism in this country at the period of 1815, would have been proportionate to a population of more 30,000,000, (instead of 10,000,000) had the condition of the people with regard to domestic comforts been as good in the latter year as in 1776. In other words, there were in the year 1815 three paupers out of any given portion of population, for one that existed before the year 1776.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION. There were in England in the beginning of December, eighty-five or ninety mechanics' institutions or similar establishments connected with libraries.—The celebrated geometrician and astronomer, La Place, has written a letter to the president of the mechanics' institute, in which he commends them highly.

JAMES FERGUSON, the astronomer and mathematician, was once travelling in a stage-coach where there happened to be a rigid casuist, who was continually quoting texts of Scripture in the most incoherent and disjointed manner, and triumphantly exclaiming on each occasion "Is not that scripture ?" Impatient at the arguing used by his fellow traveller, Ferguson at last said, that at that rate he might prove any thing, for instance the duty of suicide. "How so ?" inquired the scripture quoter.—"Why," said the mathematician, "'Judas went and hanged himself ;' is not that scripture ? 'Go thou and do likewise,' that is scripture also."

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